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# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published weekly. In 2 Sections—Section 1

Vol. XXI, No. 1096 Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1961

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.


VOL 14 1961 UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Blast 'Bigger than 50 Megatons'*

**Bomb Exceeds Plan.** A nuclear explosion with force exceeding the 50 megatons planned was set off by Soviet scientists at 8:30 a.m. GMT Oct. 30 in the USSR's Novaya Zemlya proving grounds in the Arctic. It was the biggest man-made atomic detonation so far.

The White House, announcing the explosion on the basis of "preliminary" U.S. Atomic Energy Commission data, said it appeared to be "on the order of 50 megatons."

The angry White House statement pointed out that "the explosion took place in the atmosphere" and "will produce more radioactive fall-out than any previous explosion." It said: ". . . The Soviet explosion was a political rather than a military act. The device exploded does not add in effectiveness against military targets to nuclear weapons now available" to both the USSR and the U.S. "Any such weapon would be primarily a mass killer of people . . . — and the testing of this device primarily an incitement to fright and panic in the cold war." The USSR "intends through this display to spread such fear . . . that peace-loving men will accept any Soviet demand. . . . There is no mystery about producing a 50-megaton bomb, nor is there any technical need for testing such a weapon at full-scale detonation. . . ." The U.S. "considered this matter carefully several years ago and concluded that such weapons would not provide an essential military capability. The existing United States nuclear arsenal is superior in quantity and quality to that of any other nation. The United States today has ample military power to destroy any nation which would unleash thermonuclear war. . . ."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, joking about the test at the Soviet Communist Party Congress in the Kremlin, said Oct. 31: "Our scientists miscalculated"; the explosion "proved somewhat bigger than 50 megatons," but "we shall not punish them for it."

Seismic and other scientific observers from various parts of the world estimated the force of the explosion at 62 to 90 megatons. Dr. Frank Press, chief seismologist at California Institute of Technology, said Oct. 31 that the institute's instruments showed the explosion to be "at least 3 times" as powerful as the USSR's Oct. 23 blast, which the U.S. AEC estimated, on the basis of revised data, to have had a force of 25 megatons (not 30, as estimated earlier). Both explosions were set off at an altitude estimated at 12,000 feet. The fireball of the Oct. 30 blast was believed to have been about 25,000 feet in diameter.

The Oct. 30 test increased the yield of all Soviet nuclear explosions to an estimated total of 160 megatons, compared with the 130-megaton total estimated for all U.S., British and French nuclear tests. The Oct. 30 test added an estimated 2,700 pounds of radioactive isotopes (including about 160 pounds of cesium-137, 150 pounds of iodine-131, 135 pounds of strontium-90 and 125 pounds of strontium-89) to the atmosphere. It was estimated that all Soviet tests so far had put 7,328 pounds of radioactive materials into the air, whereas Western tests had added 7,250 pounds. The USSR's post-moratorium total was estimated at 6,050 pounds of radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere.

The Oct. 30 explosion was the 26th post-moratorium Soviet nuclear test reported by the U.S. AEC. A 25th was reported Oct. 27 and a 27 and a 28th Oct. 31. These 3 took place in the atmosphere in the Novaya Zemlya area. The AEC said that the 25th was in the "low to intermediate yield range," that the 26th had a force of "several megatons" and that the 28th was in the intermediate to high yield range, probably below a megaton."

Seismograph detection Oct. 29 of shock waves from earthquakes near Mongolia and near Vancouver, B.C. led to false reports of a big Soviet nuclear explosion. [See p. 385B1-D2]

### *Soviet CP Congress*

**Meeting Shows Rifts.** The 22d Congress of the Soviet Communist Party was held in the Kremlin in Moscow Oct. 17-31. It confirmed publicly that a Commuist bloc minority—Communist China and Albania—continued to resist Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

The Congress, the party's supreme policy-ratifying body, was the 2d to be held since the 20th Congress (1956) at which Khrushchev had delivered his famed denunciation of the late Joseph V. Stalin. It was attended by 4,008 voting delegates and 405 advisory delegates of the Soviet Communist Party and by delegations of observers from 83 foreign countries. The foreign delegates included groups from Communist China, the U.S. and Cuba, but not from Albania or Yugoslavia.* The meeting took place in a modern Palace of the Congresses, newly built on the Kremlin grounds.

The meeting's aims had been widely publicized by the Soviet press and radio: the examination and approval of a new Communist program, the 3d in the party's history, which would serve as a guide for the construction of "Communist society" in the USSR in 20 years. The new program was introduced Oct. 18 together with a new Communist Party statute whose avowed purpose was to democratize the party's membership, organization and procedures. But the Congress' direction changed abruptly when Khrushchev began a new attack on Stalinist tendencies in the USSR and other Soviet-bloc nations.

Results of the Khrushchev attack:

- Albania was denounced as the stronghold of Soviet-bloc Stalinism and opposition to the liberalization campaign begun by Khrushchev.
- Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai opposed the attack on Albania and thus implied China's connection with the Albanian deviation.
- Marshall Kliment E. Voroshilov, former Soviet president, was included in a new condemnation of the 1957 "anti-party plot" against Khrushchev.
- Stalin again was condemned and, on the Congress' order, his body was removed from the Lenin mausoleum and reburied near the Kremlin wall.

The first indication of the renewed campaign against Stalinism came Oct. 17 in an inaugural Congress address in which Khrushchev disclosed that the USSR would test a 50-megaton nuclear bomb and might withdraw its year-end deadline for a separate peace treaty with East Germany. [See p. 377B1]

Khrushchev, submitting the Central Committee's report on its activities since the 21st CP Congress (1959), spoke for 6½ hours. He described the period as one of Communist successes in every field of endeavor. But he made it clear that he considered continuation of his policies necessary for a peaceful Communist victory over capitalism. Among Khrushchev's remarks on this subject, according to direct quotation (in double quotation marks) and official paraphrase (in single quotes) of Khrushchev's words, as assembled from a summary provided by the Soviet Embassy in Washington Oct. 17:

"The chief content of the period following the 20th Congress . . . is the competition between the 2 world systems—the Socialist and capitalist systems. It has become the pivot . . . of world development in the present historical period." "We are confident that socialism will be victorious in the competition with capitalism. We are confident that the victory wil be won in

*Leaders of the major foreign Communist delegations attending the Congress, as listed Oct. 18 by the N.Y. Times (where first names are missing they were not supplied by Soviet information services): Algeria—Bukhali; Argentina—Victorio Codovilla; Australia—L. L. Sharkey; Austria—Johann Koplening; Belgium—Ernest Burnelle; Bolivia—Gonzales; Brazil—Luis Carlos Prestes; Britain—John Gollan; Bulgaria—Todor Zhivkov; Canada—Tim Buck; Ceylon—Pieter Keuneman; Chile—Luis Corvalan; China—Chou En-lai; Colombia—Gilberto Vieira; Cuba—Blas Roca; Cyprus—E. Papaioannu; Czechoslovakia—Antonin Novotny; Denmark—Knud Jespersen; East Germany—Walter Ulbricht; Ecuador—Pedro Saad; Finland—Ville Pessi; France—Maurice Thorez; Greece—Kostas Koliyannis; Hungary—Janos Kadar; India—Ajoy Gosh; Indonesia—Dipa N. Aidit; Iran—R. Radmanesh; Iraq—Salam Adil; Israel—Samuel Mikunis; Italy—Palmiro Togliatti; Japan—Sanzo Nosaka; Jordan—Faud Nasser; Lebanon—Nicholas Shawi; Luxembourg—Dominique Urbani; Mexico—A. Martinez Verdugo; Morocco—Ali Yata; Netherlands—Paul de Groot; New Zealand—Jackson; North Korea—Kim Il Sung; North Vietnam—Ho Chi Minh; Norway—Emil Lovlien; Outer Mongolia—Yumzhagin Tsedenbal; Peru—Del Prado; Portugal—Alvaro Cunhal; Rumania—Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej; Spain—Dolores Ibarruri; Syria—Khaled Bagdash; Sweden—Helmar Holmberg; Switzerland—Edgar Wood; Tunisia—Mohammed Kharmel; United States—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Henry Winston, James Jackson; Uruguay—Rodney Arismendi; Venezuela—Jesus Farias; West Germany—Max Reimann.

### *Week in Headlines*

**USSR exploded A-bomb "bigger than 50 megatons."**

**Soviet CP Congress backed Khrushchev's attack on Albanian leaders, adopted 20-year program and party rules.**

**Algerian Moslems rioted on 7th anniversary of revolt.**

**$6.885 billion deficit predicted in Kennedy Administration budget review.**

**Controversy flared over Peace Corps member's postcard describing low Nigerian living standards.**

peaceful competition and not through war. We have taken our stand and always shall take our stand on the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems; we shall do everything to strengthen peace throughout the world.' 'While conducting an unswerving policy of peace, we have not forgotten the threat of war on the part of the imperialists.' "Our country and the entire Socialist camp now possess vast power, ample to provide a reliable defense for the great gains of socialism. . . ."

"The implementation of the 7-year plan will bring our country up to such a level that little more time will be required to outstrip the United States economically. By fulfilling that basic economic task, the Soviet Union will achieve an historical victory in the peaceful competition with the United States." 'Industrial output in the USSR today amounts to more than 60% of American output. . . . [It] now accounts for almost 1/5 of the world's industrial output.' 'The average annual rate of industrial growth in the Soviet Union in the 1956-1961 period amounted to 10.2%; that of the United States to 2.3%.' 'The average annual output of manufactured goods per head of population increased by 8.2% in the Soviet Union and by .6% in the United States.' 'The annual average increase in investments in the past 6 years has been 12% in the USSR, and in the United States there has been no increase—just the reverse has been the case.'†

It was at this point, after describing the USSR's economic and social progress on the road to pure communism, that Khrushchev brought up the first of the major controversies to face the Congress—the Albania question.

Khrushchev, in a 6-hour speech to the Congress Oct. 18, submitted the drafts of the party's new statute and 20-year program. The drafts, which had been published and discussed throughout the USSR in preparation for the Congress, were approved in amended form at a CP Central Committee meeting held Oct. 14.

Khrushchev's presentation of the 20-year program was based on an enthusiastic picture of Soviet life under communism by 1980. It predicted that USSR production would substantially exceed U.S. output in all fields. The prediction was based on a 500% increase in gross national product and consumer goods, a 600% increase in industrial output and a 350% increase in farm production. The prediction pledged that the USSR would have free housing, health care and public services by 1980, a year that would usher in "a period when all the difficulties and hardships born by the Soviet people in the name of its great cause will be rewarded a hundredfold."

Khrushchev made it clear, however, that "the [Soviet] state will remain long after the victory of the first phase of communism. The process of its withering away will be a long one. It will cover an entire historical epoch. . . ."

The 20-year program and party statute were approved by the Congress Oct. 31.

**Albania & Communist China.** The Congress' denunciation of the Albanian Communist régime of Gen. Enver Hoxha was begun by Khrushchev Oct. 17 in his speech at the first session.

According to the official paraphrased text of the speech (the paraphrase in single quotes, Khrushchev's quoted words in double quotes): 'The CPSU policy aimed at eliminating the harmful consequences of the cult the individual did not meet with due understanding on the part of the leaders of the Albanian Party of Labor. Indeed they began to oppose that policy. . . . [The CPSU] will continue to do all in its power to ensure that Albania marches shoulder to shoulder with all the socialist countries.' "This stand of the Albanian leaders is due to the fact that . . . they are using the same methods as were current in our country at the time of the personality cult."

Western newsmen attending the Congress reported Oct. 17 that Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai ostentatiously refrained from joining in the general applause for Khrushchev's remarks about Albania. Western reporters were barred from the Congress after the first session.

(Khrushchev coupled his attack on Albania with a reiteration of the Soviet bloc's condemnation of Yugoslavia: 'Revisionist ideas pervade . . . the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The line they had adopted—that of development in isolation from the world socialist community—is harmful and perilous. It plays into the hands of imperialist reaction. . . .')

Khrushchev's attack on Albania was renewed Oct. 18. Khrushchev charged that Albania's leaders "adopted a course of sharp deterioration of relations with our party and with the Soviet Union. . . . This became especially evident" in 1960.

Communist China's refusal to join in the attack on Albania was made clear Oct. 19 in a speech by Premier Chou, the first foreign delegate to address the Congress. Although he reiterated assurances of Chinese friendship for the USSR, Chou reportedly said: "If there are quarrels in the Socialist camp we consider that they should be settled through bilateral contacts and that a public denunciation does not contribute to the cohesion of the Socialist camp." (A text of the Chou address published Oct. 20 by Pravda contained the similar warning that "open one-sided condemnation of a fraternal party can only grieve our friends and gladden our enemies.") It was reported that Khrushchev, by refraining from applauding Chou's speech, caused other delegates to stop doing so.

Led by Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, other foreign Communist leaders backed the attack on Albania in speeches to the Congress Oct. 20. Mikoyan's address contained specific charges against Albanian CP First Secy. Hoxha and Premier Mehmet Shehu. Mikoyan said Hoxha had warned that "whoever goes against my policy will be shot." Others supporting Khrushchev included Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy, Janos Kadar of Hungary, Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia and Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej of Rumania.

The Chinese position was given implicit support Oct. 21 in speeches in which Pres. Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam and Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea made no reference to the Albanian heresy. Similar support was indicated Oct. 24 by Japanese CP First Secy. Sanzo Nosaka.

The Albanian Communist Party Central Committee denounced Khrushchev and the Soviet leadership as "anti-Marxist" in a statement broadcast Oct. 20 by Tirana radio. The statement made it clear that Albania counted on Communist Chinese support in its battle against Khrushchev.

The Albanian statement said: "The vilification and anti-Marxist attacks of Nikita S. Khrushchev only serve the enemies of communism and of . . . Albania—various imperialists and the Yugoslav revisionists." ". . . Khrushchev, in bringing out before these enemies the misunderstandings that have long existed between the [Soviet and Albanian party] leaderships . . . has brutally violated the Moscow declaration of 1960, which stressed that misunderstandings between the brotherly parties should be patiently solved . . . on the basis of the principles of equality and consultation." "By publicly attacking the Albanian Workers Party, . . . Khrushchev has . . . started an open attack against the unity of the Socialist camp." "We will win because we are not alone. With us . . . are the Communists and peoples of the Soviet Union . . . of China . . . and of the other Socialist countries."

Premier Chou turned over leadership of the Chinese delegation to Peng Chen, mayor of Peiping, and left Moscow Oct. 23 for Peiping. He was accompanied to Vnukovo Airport by Khrushchev. (Chou, the most important foreign Communist to attend the Congress, had been welcomed personally by Khrushchev on his arrival in Moscow Oct. 15.)

Communist China's support of Albania was alluded to openly by Khrushchev in an address to the Congress Oct. 26. Khrushchev asserted that Soviet leaders "share the anxiety expressed by our Chinese friends and . . . their concern for greater unity." He said: "If the Chinese comrades wish to make efforts toward normalizing the relations between the Albanian party . . . and the fraternal parties, there is hardly anyone who can contribute to the solution of this problem more than the Communist Party of China."

The text of Khrushchev's speech, published Oct. 28, disclosed that he had called for removal of the Albanian leadership. "To end the cult of the personality," he said, "Shehu, Hoxha and others have to give up their leading positions."

A warning that Albania faced expulsion from the Soviet bloc unless it submitted to Soviet control was voiced Oct. 28 by Frol R. Kozlov, a leading CP Presidium member. Kozlov defended Khrushchev's open attack on Albania as the "only direct and sound Marxist-Leninist approach to the matter."

The Congress approved and made public Oct. 31 a resolution calling on Albanian leaders to "renounce their erroneous views and to return to the road of unity" with the international Communist movement.

**Stalin & 'Anti-Party Plot.'** Khrushchev's opening address to the Congress Oct. 17 also was used to renew the attack on the "anti-party plot" allegedly led against him in 1957 by ex-Foreign Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov and other members of a Stalinist faction.

†Other information on Soviet industrial production given in Khrushchev's address: 1961 steel output would show an increase of 26 million metric tons over the 1955 figure (45,200,000 tons), oil production would increase by 95 million tons over 1955 (70,800,000 tons), and electric power would total 157 billion kwh. more than in 1955 (170.02 billion kwh.); grain production would reach 54,100,000 tons in 1961, a substantial increase over 1960's 46,700,000 tons, but still short of 1958's record 56,600,000 tons; the Soviet bloc countries' industrial output had increased by 6.8 times between 1937 and 1960, that of the capitalist states by 2.5 times in the same period; the Soviet bloc's share of world industrial production had risen from 27% in 1955 to 36% in 1960; the USSR had outstripped the U.S. in the extraction of iron ore and coal, the production of coke, prefabricated concrete, heavy diesel and electric locomotives, lumber, woolens, sugar, butter and fish; in 1960 the national income of the USSR had increased more than 50% compared with 1955, and national income per capita had increased 120% over 1950.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$30 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1961 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, President & Treasurer; Lester A. Sobel, Secretary & Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

According to the official paraphrase of Khrushchev's speech (paraphrase in single quotes, Khrushchev's words in double quotes): '. . . The policy adopted by the 20th Congress has fully triumphed. . . . Had the cult of the individual not been condemned . . . it would have threatened a cleavage between party and people. . . . The results would have been a weakening of Soviet positions on the world scene. . . . The party realized . . . that the errors and distortions and abuses of power it had laid bare might arouse a certain bitterness and even discontent within the party and among the people. . . . But the party boldly faced the difficulties; honestly and frankly it told the people the truth, being deeply convinced that the people would rightly understand. . . .'

'The Leninist policy line . . . was opposed by a factional anti-party group consisting of Molotov, [Lazar M.] Kaganovich, [Georgi M.] Malenkov, [Kliment E.] Voroshilov, [Nikolai] Bulganin, [Mikhail G.] Pervukhin, [Maxim Z.] Saburov and [Dmitri T.] Shepilov. . . . Somewhat later, in Oct. 1957, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU firmly repelled attempts by the former defense minister, Zhukov, to take an adventurous course intended to dissociate the armed forces from the party and oppose the Soviet army to the party leadership.' "The party cast aside the bankrupt factionalists . . . and closed its ranks."

A fuller text of Khrushchev's address, published in Moscow newspapers Oct. 18, contained the following description of these events: The original opposition to the de-Stalinization campaign was led within the CP Presidium by 4 of its 11 members—Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Voroshilov; "their position was no accident; they bear personal responsibility for mass repressions" during the Stalin era; these 4 then gained the support of 4 more Presidium members: Bulganin Pervukhin, Saburov and Shepilov; "having plotted in secret meeting, the factionalists demanded an extraordinary session of the Presidium. They counted on . . . seizing the leadership of the party and the country"; they were "exposed and ideologically routed" when other Presidium members learned of their plot and confronted them at a specially summoned Central Committee plenum in June 1957. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 358F2, 350G3, 217B1-219A2]

Khrushchev's address was the first confirmation of rumors that Marshall Voroshilov had been connected with the Molotov faction. Voroshilov, 80, was present when Khrushchev made his denunciation; he had been elected earlier Oct. 17 to membership in the Congress' 41-member Presidium.

The attack on the anti-party group was continued in most speeches to the Congress. First Secy. Kirill T. Mazurov of the Byelorussian CP charged Oct. 19 that Malenkov had helped organize a purge of "½ the members of the party" in 1935-36. First Secy. Ivan V. Spiridonov of the Leningrad Region CP charged the same day that Malenkov, together with the late Lavrenti Beria, had been responsible for the "Leningrad affair" in which thousands of "innocent people" were purged and many executed in 1934. First Secy. Nikolai V. Podgorny of the Ukrainian CP accused Kaganovich of purging innocent Ukrainian writers in 1947.

First Deputy Premier Mikoyan charged Oct. 20 (speech published Oct. 21) that if the anti-party faction had not been defeated in 1957, Molotov's policies might have led to a new world war. He said: "Molotov rejected the line of peaceful coexistence, reducing this concept to the absence of war . . . and to a denial of the possibility of avoiding world war"; "to the present day Molotov adheres . . . to his conservative-dogmatic views."

Voroshilov was silenced by the Congress' chairman Oct. 23 when he attempted to reply from the floor to Russian Republican Premier Dmitri S. Polyansky's charges of his complicity in the pre-war purges of the Soviet army.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, head of the Central Committee's Agitation-Propaganda Department, made it clear Oct. 24 that although the party opposed "a revival of the cult of personality," it would "do everything to protect the authority of its leaders."

Molotov was represented Oct. 25 as having continued his opposition to Khrushchev's policies. Pavel A. Satyukov, editor of Pravda, told the Congress that Molotov had written the Central Committee to denounce the new 20-year party program as "anti-revolutionary" and "pacifist." He was said to have written that "without serious conflict, without war, advance toward communism is impossible." Otto V. Kuusinen, CP Presidium member, charged Molotov Oct. 26 with authorship of a program for "further intrigues" against the party.

Voroshilov, in a personal confession read to the Congress for him Oct. 27, admitted that he unknowingly had taken part in the anti-party group's plotting, but he said he rejected their aims. He asked to be forgiven. Khrushchev accepted his apology and urged party leaders be "considerate" in their assessment of him.

Khrushchev, in his final address to the full Congress Oct. 27 (text made public Oct. 28), said that "a memorial should be erected in Moscow to commemorate the comrades who became victims of arbitrary rule" under Stalin. Krushchev told the Congress that evidence existed that Sergei M. Kirov, a Stalin aide whose 1934 assassination touched off the great Soviet purge, actually had been murdered by Stalin's secret police. He declared that Stalin's close associates Sergei Ordzhonokidze and Alesha Svanidse (brother of Stalin's first wife) had committed suicide rather than share his guilt. Khrushchev said: "Thousands of absolutely innocent people perished [in the purges]."

A resolution ordering the removal of Stalin's body from the Red Square mausoleum where it lay in public view beside Lenin was approved unanimously by the Congress Oct. 30. Submitted by Ukrainian CP First Secy. Podgorny, the resolution said that "the abuses of power, the mass reprisals against honest Soviet people and other actions during the period of the personality cult make it impossible to leave the coffin with his body in the V. I. Lenin mausoleum."

Stalin's name was effaced from the Red Square tomb Oct. 31. His body was removed Nov. 1 and reinterred at the foot of the Kremlin wall.

**Party Elections.** The Congress concluded Oct. 31 with a secret session devoted to elections for the Central Committee, which in turn chose the 2 bodies responsible for running the party between Congresses—the policy-making Presidium and the Secretariat, responsible for day-to-day direction.

The election confirmed Khrushchev's continued party leadership as first secretary of the Central Committee and member of both the Presidium and Secretariat. It also confirmed the rise to 2d place in the hierarchy of Frol R. Kozlov, a Central Committee secretary and also a member of the Presidium and Secretariat. Kozlov's position was made clear by the listing of his name immediately after Khrushchev's, out of alphabetical order, in the official Central Committee roster.

The Central Committee was enlarged from 133 full and 122 candidate members to 175 full members and 156 candidates, the largest in history. (The election apparently was carried out in conformity with the party's new statute, which required replacement of at least ¾ of the Central Committee at each Congress.

The CP Presidium was reduced from 14 to 11 full members and from 9 to 5 candidates. 4 full members were dropped (Culture Min. Yekaterina A. Furtseva, Nuritdin A. Mukhitdinov, Amb.-to-Poland Averky B. Aristov and Deputy Premier Nikolai G. Ignatov), and one was added (Gennadi I. Voronov). 7 full members were re-elected: Khrushchev, Kozlov, Soviet Pres. Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Deputy Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan and Aleksei N. Kosygin, Russian Republican Premier Dmitri S. Polyansky, Ukrainian CP First Secy. Nikolai V. Podgorny, Central Committee secretaries Mikhail A. Suslov and Otto V. Kuusinen, and CP Control Committee Chrmn. Nikolai M. Shvernik.

The CP Presidium's 5 candidate members: First Secretaries Kirill T. Mazurov of the Byelorussian CP, Vasily P. Mzhavanadze of the Georgian CP and Sharaf R. Rashidov of the Uzbek CP, Ukrainian Premier Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, and Victor V. Grishin, Soviet trade union chief. The 5 candidates dropped from the new Presidium: Latvian Pres. Jan E. Kalnberzins, Sverdlovsk CP Secy. Andrei P. Kirilenko, Ukrainian Pres. Demyan S. Korotchenko, Pyotr N. Pospelov, director of the Marx-Lenin Institute, and Amb.-to-East Germany Mikhail G. Pervukhin.

The Secretariat was increased from 5 to 9 members. 4 of the former members were retained (Khrushchev, Kozlov, Suslov and Kuusinen) and one (Mukhitdinov) was dismissed. The 5 new Secretariat members: Chrmn. Aleksandr N. Shelepin of the Soviet cabinet's State Security Committee, Secretaries Pyotr N. Demichev of the Moscow CP and Ivan V. Spiridonov of the Leningrad CP, Leonid Ilyichev of the Central Committee's Agitation-Propaganda Department, and Boris N. Ponomarev, head of its International Affairs Department.

### *France & Algeria*

**Revolt Anniversary Riots.** 83 Algerian Moslems and 3 French soldiers were reported killed, and 150 persons, mostly Moslems, were reported injured throughout Algeria Nov. 1 dur-

ing riots and demonstrations marking the 7th anniversary of the Algerian nationalist rebellion. The demonstrations had been decreed by the Algerian nationalist Provisional Government based in Tunis.

Most of the deaths occurred in outlying areas. There was little contact between Moslems and Europeans in Algiers, Oran and other Algerian cities. The presence of French army units and the rebels' request that Moslems peacefully "demonstrate for dwelling together [with Frenchmen] in Algeria" were reportedly responsible for the cities' relative quiet.

Pre-anniversary tensions erupted into clashes the night of Oct. 30-31, when shootings and stabbings were reported all over Algeria, and some 40 plastic bomb explosions shook Algiers. 56 explosions were reported in Algiers the night of Oct. 31-Nov. 1. In Oran French soldiers Oct. 31 stormed and took a building, reportedly a Moslem rebel headquarters; 30 plastic explosions were heard.

(One person was killed and 20 wounded Nov. 1 in Moroccan demonstrations backing the Algerian rebellion. Police and rioters clashed in Meknes, Rabat and Casablanca.)

**Moslems Riot in Paris.** Thousands of Algerian Moslems clashed with police in the Paris area Oct. 17-20 as they sought to demonstrate against curfew regulations barring them from the street after 8:30 p.m. The demonstrations, in which 15,000 persons were arrested, were considered an index of pro-rebel sentiment among the 400,000 Moslems living and working in metropolitan France.

The clashes began Oct. 17, when Moslems massed in Paris and in suburbs near Paris and began marching toward the city's center. Min. Delegate Louis Terrenoire estimated Oct. 18 that 30,000 Moslems were involved in the marches, which, according to observers, were controlled by rebel organizers. Fighting broke out when the unarmed demonstrators were halted and dispersed by 21,000 police and 1,500 CRS security guards. 11,538 marchers were arrested Oct. 17; 2 Moslems and one European were officially reported to have been killed and 136 Moslems and 13 police injured. (According to unofficial estimates, at least 20 Moslems were killed in these initial riots.)

The demonstrations continued on a smaller scale Oct. 18 despite a French cabinet announcement that 1,500 of the Moslems arrested the previous day would be repatriated to Algeria within 48 hours and restricted to their home villages. (The first 522 were deported from France Oct. 19.) The Oct. 18 clashes were centered in Nanterre, a Paris suburb, where 2 Moslems were killed when shooting occurred as police were dispersing 2,000 marchers. Minor disturbances occurred in other suburbs and in Paris.

Moslem women and children led further demonstrations in Paris Oct. 20. More than 1,000 women and 550 children were arrested, but many were permitted to escape by the staff of a hospital to which they had been sent for temporary detention. The remaining women and children were released Oct. 21.

Maurice Papon, Paris police prefect, reported Oct. 27 that 14,394 Moslems had been arrested during the demonstrations but that all had been released except 2,300 considered to be active rebels and liable for deportation. Papon refused to answer allegations of police brutality toward Moslem detainees.

The rebel Algerian Provisional Government charged in Tunis Oct. 20 that "nearly 50" Moslems had been killed during the demonstrations. Rebel spokesmen had declared Oct. 18 that the marches had been "organized, directed and controlled" by the National Liberation Front, military arm of the Provisional Government.

(The Paris demonstrations were paralelled by an increase in Moslem-European violence in Algeria. Alfred Fox, 54, British consular official, was murdered by an unknown terrorist in Algiers Sept. 26. 6-10 Moslems were killed in Philippeville and 5 more in Algiers Sept. 28-29. 6 Moslems were killed in fighting with European civilians and police in Oran Oct. 13 and 10 more in riots Oct. 15-19. Moslems staged pro-rebel demonstrations in Constantine and other eastern Algerian cities Oct. 22 and at least 3 were reported to have been killed by security forces. Oran police fired on European mobs Oct. 23 after they had attacked Moslems while ostensibly hunting a terrorist who had killed an Oran Jew.)

**Peace Moves.** A renewal of the French-rebel peace talks 3 times suspended in failure was predicted by Pres. de Gaulle at a meeting Sept. 26 with Socialist Party leaders and in a radio-TV address Oct. 2.

De Gaulle's prediction followed persistent reports that secret contacts already had been made between French and rebel representatives.

The Socialists, led by ex-Premier Guy Mollet, reported Sept. 27 that de Gaulle had told them: "I think negotiations are going to resume; but this time they must succeed." The 2 major points that remained to be settled with the rebels were, according to de Gaulle, the guarantees to be given Algeria's European minority and the composition of a new joint Algerian "central power."

De Gaulle, in his Oct. 2 address, confirmed at least part of the program outlined to the Socialists. He said: "We are prepared once again to seek an agreement with the leaders of the rebellion, to bring peace once and for all to Algeria, to settle the conditions for self-determination and to decide upon the basis of a Franco-Algerian cooperation. . . . We are, in any case, determined to organize as of now a truly Algerian force of law and order which will be at the service of the provisional powers when they assume the responsibility of leading the country to a decision."

(The French cabinet announced Oct. 4 the appointment of Brig. Gen. Ahmed Rafa, 55, the French Army's only Moslem general to command all infantry forces in Algeria.)

Premier Benyoussef Ben Khedda of the Algerian rebel régime called on France Oct. 24 to open "negotiations . . . on the principle, the means and the date of a proclamation of [Algerian] independence as well as on a cease-fire." Ben Khedda's declaration, issued in Tunis, said that de Gaulle's reiteration of the need for Algerian self-determination meant that "France agrees that our cause is well-founded and that independence is not only possible but that it constitutes the clear, worthy solution to the conflict." It said that an accord on the granting of Algerian independence could be followed by talks "with the goal of defining new relationships between Algeria and France and guarantees for the French of Algeria."

**Rightist Agitation.** The rightist opposition to de Gaulle and a negotiated peace in Algeria continued its campaign of bombings and unrest in all Algerian cities during October, beginning with a brief general strike staged successfully Oct. 2. The bombings, carried out daily, were attributed to the OAS (Secret Army Organization) led by ex-Gen. Raoul Salan. At least 35 plastic bomb charges were reported to have exploded in Algiers alone Oct. 30.

A Salan speech attacking de Gaulle's Algerian policies was broadcast by the OAS "pirate" transmitter Oct. 9 after the Algiers radio had been forced off the air by sabotage. The OAS transmitter was said to have been located and captured in an Algiers suburb Oct. 12, but the rightists were able to resume clandestine broadcasts by Oct. 28 with an address by ex-Gen. Jean Gardy, former Foreign Legion inspector general and an OAS leader. (OAS leaflets disclosed Oct. 28 that the rightists had ordered death sentences for prominent Algerian Gaullists and that special squads already had executed 4 victims, among them Air Force Maj. René Poste.)

17 French rightist leaders in exile in Spain were arrested by Spanish police Oct. 7, reportedly for plotting a new rebellion against the de Gaulle government. 4 of them were prominent in the May 1958 and Jan. 1960 Algiers rebellions—Pierre Lagaillarde, Joseph Ortiz, ex-Col. Antoine Argoud and ex-Col. Charles Lacheroy. The rightists later were released, but Lagaillarde, Ortiz, Argoud and Lacheroy were exiled to the Canary Islands Oct. 26. [See p. 145D1]

France announced Oct. 8 that it had arrested Gen. Valentin Gonzales (El Campesino), former Spanish Republican leader, on charges of arms smuggling. Gonzales had been detained by the French since Aug. 24 on suspicion of leading anti-Franco commandos in a border raid in which a Spaniard was killed. The French denied any connection between the arrests.

(Henri Alleg, author of The Question, an account of alleged tortures he was subjected to while a prisoner of French troops in Algeria, escaped from a prison hospital in Rennes, France Oct. 2.) [See Vol. XX, p. 273F2]

(Brig. Gen. Jacques Paris de Bollardière, advocate of a liberal settlement in Algeria, resigned from the army Oct. 1 in protest against de Gaulle's failure to end the war.)

(Gen. Jean Olié, considered an opponent of de Gaulle's self-determination plans for Algeria, resigned Oct. 26 as chief of staff of National Defense and was succeeded in the post Nov. 1 by Lt. Gen. André Puget.)

**De Gaulle Ends Powers.** The special decree powers assumed by Pres. de Gaulle Apr. 23 to suppress the military coup in Algeria were relinquished Sept. 30.

The special powers were under Article 16 of the constitution, which gave de Gaulle the right to take all decisions he deemed necessary to protect republican institutions from a direct and immediate threat. De Gaulle retained the power to order detention without trial of persons plotting against the state and to order censorship of news. Parliament, however, resumed the right to supervise the security regulations remaining in effect under France's current state of emergency.

De Gaulle, in his Oct. 2 radio-TV address to the nation, warned, however, that if "partisans" of France's "former system" of government were to succeed "in restoring their régime momentarily, the extreme political factions would soon engulf them and destroy the country." He said that if these "partisans"—his political opponents and leaders of the 4th Republic—were "to jeopardize the regular functioning of the . . . government and Parliament . . . it would be incumbent on me . . . to take all the measures demanded by the circumstances."

A new session of the National Assembly was convened Oct. 3 amid indications that center and left parties were studying formation of a non-Communist opposition bloc. A resolution adopted Sept. 28 by the Socialist Party's National Council called for the formation of "a permanent cartel of democratic action which would appear with a precise program as the alternative to the present and as the successor of tomorrow." The conservative Independent Party's Directing Committee attacked de Gaulle's policies Oct. 4 and demanded a return to Parliamentary rule as specified in the 1958 constitution. The Radical Party's annual convention voted Oct. 8 to participate in a center-left coalition opposed to the Debré government and de Gaulle's alleged "systematic violation" of the constitution.

Ex-Premiers Mollet and Pierre Mendès-France met in Paris Sept. 29 to open discussions on the possible regrouping of their 2 Socialist parties and other center-left groups.

Mendès-France accused de Gaulle Sept. 25 of creating a "political void" in France. He said that de Gaulle's inability to end the Algerian conflict was leading France to civil war. Speaking in a hired Paris hall, Mendès-France said: "One man, no matter how illustrious, cannot take the place of the state alone." He proposed that a 2-month transitional régime be formed to write a new French constitution to "restore democratic principles," negotiate a peace with the Algerian rebels and end the "cycle of violence" that had become "France's lot." [See p. 355E3; Vol. XX, 78E1]

### *United Nations*

**Mongolia, Mauritania Admitted.** The admission of Outer Mongolia and Mauritania as the UN's 102d and 103d members was approved by the Security Council Oct. 25 and the General Assembly Oct. 27. [See p. 351E2]

The Security Council vote on Outer Mongolia: 9-0 (the U.S. abstained; Nationalist China was absent). On Mauritania: 9-1 (the USSR abstained; the UAR dissented).

The Assembly approved Outer Mongolia's entry without dissent. The vote on Mauritania: 68-13 (opposed: Cuba, Guinea and Arab and North African states; 20 abstainers: Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia and African and Asian states). Morocco opposed Mauritania's entry because it claimed Mauritania as Moroccan territory.

When the Security Council opened its current debate on Outer Mongolian and Mauritanian admission Oct. 2, Nationalist China was planning to veto Outer Mongolia's application, as Nationalist Chinese Foreign Min. Shen Chang-huan had pledged Sept. 29 during a New York interview. Pressure, however, arose from the "Brazzaville bloc" of newly independent African states, which threatened to vote for Communist China's admission to the UN to replace Nationalist China should a Nationalist Chinese veto on Mongolia provoke a Soviet veto on Mauritania. The Oct. 2 Council meeting broke up after 16 minutes to permit further private discussion among delegates. After nearly 2 weeks of maneuvering, during which it was reported that the U.S. had warned Nationalist China of possible dangerous consequences to itself should it veto the Mongolian application, the Chinese Nationalists were reportedly persuaded by Oct. 19 not to use the veto. [See p. 281F2]

(The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 30 that, in order to help placate Nationalist China for not vetoing Outer Mongolia's UN application, the U.S. would refuse an entry visa to Dr. Thomas W. I. Liao, an anti-Chiang Kai-shek, anti-Communist Formosan nationalist. Liao had been trying to come to the U.S. since 1952 to win U.S. support for Chiang's ouster from Formosa.)

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### *The President*

**Budget Review.** Budget Director David E. Bell Oct. 29 estimated fiscal 1962 expenditures at $88.985 billion and revenues at $82.1 billion. Deficit: $6.885 billion.

Additions to the Eisenhower budget included $4 billion for defense, $1½ billion for increased farm outlays, $900 million for anti-recession programs and $400 million for space programs (plus $500 million more for debt-interest because of the larger deficit).

Bell said the deficit was "not inflationary" in the current situation of (a) no general price increases, (b) continued high unemployment, (c) "considerable unused capacity in most industries" and (d) rising competition from foreign products.

Pres. Kennedy had conferred Oct. 26 with his cabinet on the 1962 and 1963 budgets. In a public statement, the President urged each agency chief to "follow a most careful and frugal policy" and to undertake new programs or expansions of existing programs "with caution and deliberation." He asked them to phase out any increased spending on anti-recession measures and said: Appropriations "are only a ceiling, not a mandate to spend." "The current outlook," he said, "re-emphasizes the necessity to conduct the necessary work of the government at the lowest possible cost, to eliminate or defer low priority activities and to limit the number of government employes to the absolute minimum."

Mr. Kennedy said he intended "to propose a balanced budget [for fiscal 1963], . . . barring extraordinary and unforeseen defense requirements."

At his press conference Oct. 11, Pres. Kennedy also had expressed his intention to submit a balanced fiscal 1963 budget "unless military increases, and only military increases," prevented. But, he said, if the world situation required that "substantial" military items be added to the budget, "we will then have to make a judgment as to how much we can cut from non-defense expenditures and how much of a tax burden can be sustained without strangling the recovery." This position was criticized Oct. 12 by Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.), who said Mr. Kennedy had "backed away" from a pledge given in July to keep the 1963 budget "strictly in balance" even if it took higher taxes to do so.

Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon, in a speech approved by Pres. Kennedy, said at the American Bankers Association's 87th annual convention in San Francisco Oct. 17 that "the President intends to submit to Congress next January a balanced budget for fiscal 1963." Dillon said the 1962 budget deficit had been increased primarily by the raise in farm-price supports because of record crops and by Congress' refusal to increase postal rates. [See p. 112B-C3]

**Exporters Aided.** Pres. Kennedy Oct. 27 announced 2 programs to help U.S. exporters compete with foreign competitors for overseas credit sales.

Under one program, still in the organizational stage, a new insurers' syndicate, the Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA), was to underwrite, on a 50-50 basis with the Export-Import Bank, a single comprehensive risk policy insuring exporters against political and commercial risks. Commercial risk insurance would be shared by the FCIA and the bank; political risk insurance would be underwritten by the bank alone.

Under the 2d program, effective Oct. 27, the Export-Import Bank offered new guarantees to commercial banks for exporters' loans up to 5 years. [See p. 290F2]

**Visit to Southwest.** Pres. Kennedy went to Big Cedar, Okla. Oct. 29 to dedicate the Ouachita National Forest Road. He stayed overnight at the ranch of Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) near Poteau before returning to Washington Oct. 30. The President had flown by jet from Andrews Air Force Base near Washington to Fort Smith, Ark. and by helicopter 70 miles from there to Big Cedar. At Fort Smith, he was welcomed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus and the Arkansas Congressional delegation.

**Mental Retardation.** Pres. Kennedy urged the U.S. Oct. 11 to undertake "a comprehensive and coordinated at-

tack on the problem of mental retardation." He also announced his intention to appoint a special panel to explore the possibilities for prevention and cure of mental retardation and to appraise existing programs.

The panel, appointed Oct. 16, included chairman Leonard Mayo, executive director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, vice chairman George Tarjan, superintendent and medical director of the Pacific State Hospital in Pomona, Calif., and 22 others.

The President said in his Oct. 11 statement: (1) The number of mentally retarded persons in the U.S. was expected to rise from approximately 5 million currently to 6 million by 1970; (2) one out of every 4 beds in state institutions was assigned to a mentally retarded person, but 96% lived in private homes and put a "staggering financial burden on the families"; (3) it was "just as important to integrate the mentally retarded within our modern society . . . as it is to make a special effort to do this for the physically handicapped." [See p. 265B3]

**Campaign Speeches Printed.** The Government Printing Office Oct. 13 published the speeches and public statements made by Pres. Kennedy during the Presidential campaign (Aug. 1-Nov. 7, 1960). The paper-covered volume, published under authority of the Senate Commerce Committee, at $3.75 a copy, contained more than 1,400 pages and an index. [See p. 371B3]

## *Peace Corps*

**Postcard Controversy.** Tempers flared in Nigeria as a result of a postcard written by Margery Michelmore, 23, of Foxboro, Mass. after she arrived in Nigeria as a member of a Peace Corps mission.

Miss Michelmore's postcard, written to a friend in the U.S., said: "Squalor" and "primitive living conditions" were "rampant" in Nigeria; "everyone except us lives in streets, cooks in streets and even goes to bathrooms in streets"; "once we got over the initial horrified shock, it is a very rewarding experience."

The postcard's contents became known to Ibadan University College students after the postcard reportedly had been dropped on the campus. The students called a protest meeting Oct. 15 and demanded that the mission's members be deported as "agents of imperialism." Miss Michelmore apologized to the students and university for her "senseless letter" and called on Nigerian Gov. Gen. Namdi Azikiwe to express "her regret for her thoughtless act." Azikiwe, a Nigerian government statement said, "indicated his understanding of the situation" and "reiterated his continued support" for the Peace Corps project

The Peace Corps did not act on Miss Michelmore's offer to resign, but transferred her Oct. 19 to the U.S. for reassignment. The White House revealed Oct. 27 that Pres. Kennedy had written to Miss Michelmore to say that "we are strongly behind you and hope that you will continue to serve in the Peace Corp." [See p. 389C1]

## *Other U.S. News*

**Bomber Programs Cut.** Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara Oct. 27 announced Administration decisions (a) to end production of B-52 strategic bombers in 1961 and (b) not to expand production of the supersonic B-70 bomber or accelerate the Dyna-soar space-glider project. The decisions were made after an intensive defense review ordered by Pres. Kennedy.

McNamara said "the progress of the Administration's accelerated defense build-up" made it unnecessary to use the extra $780,300,000 appropriated by Congress for these programs. Appropriations not to be used: $514½ million for B-52s, $180 million for B-70s ($220 million of the total appropriation would be used to demonstrate the B-70's "technical feasibility"), $85½ million for the Dyna-soar ($100 million would be used to continue the project).

The U.S.' current bomber-missile program, McNamara said, "will give the nation a nuclear capability several times that of the Soviet Union." He said the U.S.' nuclear-armed striking forces "will be more than enough to penetrate their targets if the need should come."

The U.S. had 2,000 nuclear-armed bombers, of which more than 600 were B-52s (144 more were to be produced before production was ended). The rest were B-47s, which were being "phased out," and B-58s, production of which was to end in 1961. McNamara said the U.S.' 1,500 medium and heavy bombers and refueling tankers were a force with "the potential to perform its mission" through the early 1970s.

The cut-back in manned bombers was criticized Oct. 31 by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee's Weapons Subcommittee. Jackson said the refusal to spend the $780 million was "taking an unnecessary risk." He said he did "not have sufficient confidence in the accuracy of missiles to place all of our defense dependence on them." [See pp. 296G1, 246C1]

**Jobless Rate Stays Up.** The Labor Department reported Oct. 3 that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.8% in September, the 10th month in which the rate had ranged from 6.6% to 6.9%. The rate had been 6.9% in July and August, and in the latter month it had set a record for longevity at recession levels. The previous record of 8 months was set in Mar.-Oct. 1958 when the range was 6.7%-7.5%. Deputy Asst. Labor Secy. Seymour L. Wolfbein said Oct. 10 that 800,000 or 1/5 of September's unemployed were teen-agers.

Non-farm employment, however, remained high and set monthly records during July, August and September. Wolfbein, analyzing the July employment data (released Aug. 2), said Aug. 10 that "we are back in wage and salary employment to the point where we were a year ago, when we began to get big downward movements. . . . We have lost a year's growth, too." [See p. 268G2]

The number of major U.S. industrial areas with "substantial unemployment" (6% or more of the labor force idle) declined from 88 in July to 68 in October. The Labor Department, releasing the data Oct. 30, also classified 206 smaller industrial areas as having a substantial labor surplus. [See p. 249B-D3]

(The Commerce Department July 22 classified 468 rural counties and 48 Indian reservations in 42 states as eligible for redevelopment aid because of chronic under- or un-employment. 31 more depressed areas in 14 states and Puerto Rico were added to the list Aug. 7. The department July 24 announced approval of the first redevelopment program—a $31,000 loan and $129,000 grant to help finance construction of a water works system in Gassville, Ark.) [See p. 252D-G2]

**Jagan Visit.** Prime Min. Cheddi B. Jagan of British Guiana paid an unofficial visit to Washington Oct. 21-26. He conferred with State Secy. Dean Rusk Oct. 23 and with Pres. Kennedy Oct. 25.

In an appearance before the National Press Club Oct. 24, Jagan expressed his advocacy of socialism and of "active neutralism" for Guiana's domestic and foreign-policy development. But, he said, "we certainly do not differ" from the U.S. "in our political objective, which is the establishment and maintenance of a democratic way of life." He asked if the U.S. meant only capitalism when it spoke of democracy.

The State Department announced Oct. 28 that the U.S. would aid Jagan's government in an appraisal of Guiana's economic needs. The statement said that Jagan had "reiterated his determination to uphold the political freedoms and defend the parliamentary democracy which is his country's . . . heritage."

Prior to his Washington visit, Jagan had made several appearances on TV-forum shows in New York before visiting Canada Oct. 18-20. He left the U.S. from New York Oct. 29. [See p. 391B-C1]

**Scarbeck Convicted.** Irvin C. Scarbeck, 41, former 2d secretary in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, was convicted in Washington Oct. 27 on 3 charges of having passed embassy secrets to agents of the Communist Polish government. The jury found Scarbeck not guilty of having illegally removed classified documents from the embassy.

The secrets included (1) an assessment by U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Jacob D. Beam of the trend in U.S.-Polish relations since 1956 and suggested U.S. policy toward Poland; (2) an estimate by military attachés of Polish armed forces; (3) a summary of current news events. The first 2 documents had been classified secret, the 3d confidential.

Scarbeck's trial was held before U.S. Judge Leonard P. Walsh in Washington Oct. 4-25.

The story unfolded at the trial: Scarbeck, married and the father of 4 children, had met Urszula Discher,

### LABOR STATISTICS

| | Sept. | Aug. | July | Sept. 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian labor forces§ | *71,123 | *73,081 | *73,639 | *71,155 |
| Employed§ | *67,038 | *68,539 | *68,499 | *67,767 |
| Non-farm§ | *61,372 | *62,215 | *62,046 | *61,179 |
| Manufacturing (excl. Alaska & Hawaii)‡ | *16,326 | r*16,175 | r*15,921 | *16,505 |
| Wholesale & retail trade‡ | *11,637 | r*11,542 | r*11,544 | *11,665 |
| Government‡ | *8,816 | r*8,468 | r*8,470 | *8,474 |
| Unemployed§ | *4,085 | *4,542 | *5,140 | *3,338 |
| Avg. weekly mfg. hours‡ | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.6 |
| Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡ | $92.66 | $93.83 | $94.00 | $91.08 |

*In thousands §Census Bureau ‡Bureau of Labor Statistics rRevised

22, a Warsaw orphan, during his Warsaw work, and she had become his mistress; Polish secret police broke into Miss Discher's apartment Dec. 23, 1960 and photographed her and Scarbeck "in a compromising situation"; according to a signed statement by Scarbeck to the State Department, the Polish police threatened to expose his behavior to his embassy and to effect reprisals against Miss Discher unless he gave them information; Scarbeck resisted their demands for codes and other sensitive material but finally consented to provide information that he considered relatively nonsensitive; in payment, Miss Discher got a visa to West Germany. [See p. 227B1]

**NSA Hired 2 Known 'Risks.'** A House Un-American Activities Committee spokesman charged Aug. 2 that the National Security Council had hired 2 employes who had been classified by other federal agencies as unemployable security risks. [See Vol. XX, p. 360G3]

**Nazi Listing Opposed.** Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, in a letter to Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) made public Aug. 9, opposed putting the American Nazi Party on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations on the ground that such listing would give the group free publicity. He said that the party's activities were "being followed closely" and that local authorities should prosecute when practicable. [See p. 57G1-B2]

**'Supermetropolis' Seen.** 1960 census figures showed that 31,469,488 persons lived in a "supermetropolis" consisting of 32 Eastern Seaboard metropolitan areas stretching for nearly 500 miles from Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass. to Washington, D.C., the Census Bureau announced Aug. 12. This megalopolis took in at least part of 10 states (plus the District of Columbia), held 17.5% of the U.S. population and accounted for 19.3% of the country's retail sales and for 22.6% of its manufacturing activities. The area had 35 cities with populations of 50,000 or more each. [See Vol. XX, p. 221A-G3]

**Population Center.** The Coast & Geodetic Survey, using 1960 census figures, determined the country's population center to be a farm near Shattuc, Ill., the Census Bureau announced Aug. 8.

**Transport Unit Created.** The establishment of an Office of Transportation was announced Oct. 16 by Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency. Weaver said Prof. John Clayton Kohl, director of the University of Michigan's Transportation Institute, would head the new office.

(N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said Oct. 5 that "only drastic and immediate action" by the U.S. could "save America from a national disaster in its entire transportation system." He urged the creation of a cabinet-level U.S. Transportation Department. Pres. Michael J. Quill of the AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union of America called Oct. 1 for "socialization" of all U.S. transportation facilities in order to "avoid a complete breakdown of our mass transportation system.") [See p. 339G2]

**Woman Joins Top State Court.** Anne X. Alpern (Mrs. Irwin A. Swiss), the first woman to become Pennsylvania's attorney general, was appointed by Gov. David L. Lawrence July 26 as the first woman member of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court. Miss Alpern was named to serve the remaining 5 months of the term of Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones, who resigned. (The chief justice post went to Justice John C. Bell Jr.)

## FOREIGN

### Bolivia

**Lechin Resignation Refused.** Vice Pres. Juan Lechin Oquendo, 50, submitted his resignation to Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro Sept. 14 following charges that he had operated cocaine factories in Bolivia and had helped smuggle cocaine into Argentina. Congress rejected Lechin's resignation the same day. The accusation against Lechin, made by Vice Gov. José Guzman of Argentina's Salta Province, had appeared in a Buenos Aires newspaper. Lechin submitted his resignation again Sept. 20; Congress again refused to accept it but agreed to Lechin's demand that it create a special commission to investigate the charges.

### Cameroons

**Republic Enlarged.** The former British-administered UN trust territory of Southern Cameroons merged with the Cameroon Republic Oct. 1 to form the new Federal Republic of Cameroon. The Southern Cameroons was to be known as the western province of the republic.

British rule in the Southern Cameroons had ended Sept. 30 when British Commissioner J. O. Field left.

Federal Republic of Cameroon cabinet (as reported Oct. 25): President—Ahmad Ahidjo (formerly Cameroon Republic president); Vice President—John Foncha (formerly Southern Cameroons prime minister); Foreign Affairs—Jean Betayene; Armed Forces—Daoudou Sadou; Education—Mboumona Eteki; Public Health—Simon Tchoungui; Transport, Mines, Posts & Telecommunications—Salomon Tandeng; minister without portfolio—Jean Akassou; Minister of State (Justice)—Njoya Arouna; minister delegate at the Presidency—Charles Awana Onana. [See p. 93C3]

### Canada

**Parliament Adjourns.** The House of Commons adjourned Sept. 29 after the longest session in its history (174 meeting days since Nov. 17, 1960). Before adjourning, it approved a $1,543,433,482.96 appropriation to meet government expenses while parliament was not meeting. [See p. 251D1]

**New Party.** The New Democratic Party, an amalgam of the 1,000,000-member Canadian Labor Congress, members of the old Socialist farmers' Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and various intellectuals dissatisfied with the Conservative and Liberal parties, was formed at an Ottawa founding convention July 31-Aug. 4. CCF Prime Min. Thomas (Tommy) C. Douglas of Saskatchewan province was elected to head the new party Aug. 3.

The convention Aug. 2 rejected a motion by British Columbia delegates to permit members of Communist-dominated unions to join the party. The convention Aug. 4 defeated a move by party neutralists to commit the party to Canada's wihdrawal from NATO. [See p. 18G1]

**New Army Chief.** Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Walsh, 52, was appointed Canadian Army General Staff chief Aug. 22, effective Oct. 1, to succeed Lt. Gen. S. F. Clark.

### Colombia

**Army Mutiny Fails.** Pres. Alberto Lleras Camargo announced a nationwide state of siege Oct. 11 after the government reported crushing a revolt of rightwing army troops from a Bogotá barracks. According to a government communiqué: A mechanized unit of 135 troops led by 2 lieutenants had left the barracks for western Colombia in the hope of starting the revolt; pro-government troops pursued the rebels and killed one of their officers, Enrique Escobar. The rebels were described as followers of ex-Colombian dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. [See p. 47B2; Vol XX, 380C1]

**World Bank Loan.** A $39 million highway loan to Colombia was announced Aug. 29 by the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association. The World Bank loan of $19½ million was repayable in 15 years at 5¾% interest plus 1% commission. The IDA credit was repayable in 50 years, interest-free. [See p. 179A3]

### Cuba

**Exile Group Expanded.** The anti-Castro Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami announced Oct. 12 its expansion to include 14 new members from other anti-Castro groups, some of which were operating underground in Cuba.

These new organizations were represented in the council: Rescate (Rescue); Revolutionary Student Directorate; Christian Democratic Movement; 30th of November; National Democratic Union; Revolutionary Democratic Action.

The new council members included Maj. Higinio Díaz, who had refused to land a group of 200 rebels during the Cuban invasion in April, and Francisco Carillo of the Montecristi movement. (Montecristi's president, Dr. Justo Carillo Hernandez, ex-president of the Cuban Bank for Agricultural & Industrial Development, had resigned from the Council Sept. 30 after complaining of "inactivity" and "sinister interests.")

Heretofore, the Revolutionary Council had been composed only of Dr. José Miró Cardona, the council's president, and members of his Democratic Revolutionary Front. [See p. 331G1]

### Dominican Republic

**Riots.** The worst anti-government riots since Rafael Trujillo's assassination May 30 swept the Dominican Republic Oct. 16-25.

The riots erupted in Ciudad Trujillo Oct. 16 when students at Santo Domingo University protested the appointment of José Manuel Machado as the school's rector on the ground that he was "too pro-Trujillo."

Pres. Joaquín Balaguer Oct. 17 ordered the university closed for the remainder of the year. Ciudad Trujillo police Oct. 18 used clubs in fighting rock-throwing students. Several Ciudad Trujillo policemen were in-

jured Oct. 19 by rock-hurling students. The police used rifles, water hoses and tear gas to quell rioting students Oct. 20. Workers joined the students in ripping up parking meters, destroying Trujillo's pictures and fighting policemen.

The rioting spread Oct. 18 to Santiago, Puerto Plata, Moca, La Vega and San Pedro de Macoris; more than 20 demonstrators were arrested in Santiago. Santiago police clashed with about 500 anti-government rioters Oct. 25, and about 50 persons were arrested. The Oct. 25 rioting occurred after a mass for one of 2 students killed Oct. 20 in Ciudad Trujillo.

The oppositionist National Civic Union reported that 4 demonstrators had been killed in the rioting.

(The OAS' Inter-American Commission of Human Rights arrived in Ciudad Trujillo Oct. 22 to investigate conditions in the Dominican Republic. A group of about 500 women marched Oct. 24 on the hotel at which the commission was staying to seek its aid in getting political prisoners released.) [See p. 340F2-A3]

### El Salvador

**U.S. Loans.** U.S. government and private bank loans totaling $35¼ million were granted to El Salvador (reported July 15). U.S. government credit: $11¼ million from the International Monetary Fund; $6 million from the U.S. Treasury; $10 million from the Export-Import Bank. U.S. private loans: $3 million each from the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Bank of America, $1 million each from the Grace National Bank and the Midland Marine Trust Co. [See p. 298A3]

### France

**Economy Plan.** A 4-year economic and social progress plan envisaging a 24% increase in industrial production and a 23% increase in private consumption was submitted by the government's State Planning Commission Oct. 16 to the Higher Planning Council (a private group of economic experts and management and labor officials). The program eventually was to be presented to parliament.

The plan, as presented by Premier Michel Debré, would seek: (a) Large investment increases—about 50% for education, town planning, health and sports facilities; 28% for industry and agriculture; 25% for housing. (b) Reduction of the length of military service from the current 28 months to provide enough civilian workers to help meet production goals. (c) Creation of about 1,000,000 new jobs to satisfy an expected increase in the working population. [See Vol. XX, p. 205D2]

**Transport Strike.** In a 24-hour nationwide transport strike Oct. 26-27, an estimated 90% of the employes of France's government-owned railroads walked off their jobs. They were joined by Air France's ground personnel and a majority of Paris' subway and bus employes. Unions called the walkout in a demand for higher wages. [See p. 207E1]

**Aid to Former Colonies.** Plans to extend about $554 million in 1962 in French aid to 14 of France's former African colonies were approved by the National Assembly Oct. 25. $332 millon was to be in direct financial, technical and cultural aid. Of the remaining funds, $172 million was to be spent for French military forces and installations and $50 million was to finance other expenses, including French representation in those countries.

Countries to benefit from the French aid: Senegal, Mali, Dahomey, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Malagasy Republic, Mauritania, Gabon, Cameroon Republic, Togo.

### Indonesia

**57 Die in Raid.** 200 rebels raided the village of Pasmir-Tamiang Oct. 8, killed 57 persons and wounded 19.

(The surrender of another North Celebes rebel commander, Col. Ventje Sumula, was reported Oct. 29.) [See p. 374D1]

**Foreign Aid.** An agreement to ship 55,000 tons of U.S. rice (value: $6,700,000) to Indonesia was signed in Jakarta Oct. 6 by U.S. Amb. Howard P. Jones under the U.S.' Food for Peace program. [See Vol. XX, p. 393G1]

Hungary Sept. 6 signed an agreement giving Indonesia a $28 million credit for industrial projects. [See p. 203B2]

### Ireland

**Elections.** The ruling Fianna Fail (Party of Destiny) of Irish Premier Sean Lemass lost its Dail Eireann (parliament) majority in elections held Oct. 4.

Party composition of the newly-elected 144-seat Dail (1957 seats in parentheses): Fianna Fail 70 (78); Fine Gael (We Ourselves) 47 (41); Labor Party 16 (12); Independents 6 (9); Farmers Party 2 (3); Republicans 1 (1); Progressive Democrats 2.

Despite Fianna Fail's loss of a Dail majority, the Dail reelected Lemass premier Oct. 11 by a 72-68 vote. 2 independents voted with Fianna Fail to give Lemass the necessary majority. Lemass immediately announced formation of a new cabinet.

The Oct. 11 cabinet: Prime Min.—Lemass; Deputy Prime Min. & Health Min.—Sean Macentee; Foreign Affairs—Frank Aiken; Finance—Dr. James Ryan; Justice—Charles Haughey; Agriculture—Patrick Smith; Industry & Commerce—John Lynch; Local Government—Nial T. Blaney; Defense—Gerald Bartley; Social Welfare—Kevin Boland; Transport & Power—Erskine Childers; Education—Dr. Patrick J. Hillary; Post & Telegraphs—Michael Hilliard; Lands, Fisheries & Irish-Speaking Areas—Michael Moran. [See Vol. XVII, p. 83C1]

Patrick Hogan (Labor) was unanimously re-elected Dail speaker Oct. 11.

Dublin Councilor Robert Briscoe of the ruling Fianna Fail party was elected Dublin lord mayor June 26. Briscoe, who had become Dublin's first Jewish mayor in 1956, defeated the outgoing mayor, Councilor Maurice Dockrell of the United Irish Party. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 246E2]

### Mexico

**Plotters Arrested.** 224 alleged planners of Mexican street riots that were to start Sept. 15 were arrested Sept. 10 at the Mexican City suburban home of Gen. Celestino Gasca, 70, who had been linked to leftist labor movements. Gasca, in whose home police found arms and ammunition, was placed under house arrest. All but 6 of those arrested were reported released by Sept. 12. Constitution Revolutionary Party Pres. Mario Guerra Leal charged Sept. 12 that the alleged plot had been financed and directed by the Cuban government and its Mexican embassy.

29 of those arrested were indicted Sept. 26 on charges of crimes against the government, including homicide, attempted rebellion and making and carrying weapons. Among those indicted were Gen. Gasca and Dr. Salvador Nava Martinez, ex-San Luis Potosi mayor. Nava's unsuccessful candidacy in the San Luis Potosi state gubernatorial elections several months previously had precipitated anti-government riots by his followers. Several persons had been killed in recent anti-government riots there.

Soldiers at a Jatilpan military barracks Sept. 15 repulsed an attack by 200 persons armed with pistols and machetes. One soldier and one civilian were killed. 15 of the attackers were arrested, including the leader of the group, retired Col. Jenaro Coatla Gomoz. Veracruz officials called the attack part of a widespread political-military movement that authorities had sought to smash Sept. 14 with arrests in Veracruz and Pueblo states. [See p. 210E3]

### Poland

**Church Dispute.** An Education Ministry edict issued Aug. 19 and made public Sept. 8 put severe restrictions on the teaching of Roman Catholicism to Polish children.

The decree: (a) barred members of religious orders from teaching catechism; (b) limited religious instruction to 2 hours a week; (c) denied teaching permits to "those priests who have abused the generally accepted principles of behavior . . ." by "using religious lessons for reactionary political purposes"; (d) required catechism classes to be registered with local school boards which were to "exercise supervision" over them.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church was reported Sept. 22 to have protested the government's edict in letters sent to Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, Parliament Pres. Czeslaw Wycech and Tadeusz Zabinski, head of the government Office of Religious Affairs. The letters demanded adherence to constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

The church's Episcopate, in letters sent to pastors of 8,000 parishes: (1) forbade pastors to sign Education Ministry contracts as catechism teachers; (2) charged that the government's edict was aimed at "the gradual and complete liquidation of the teaching of religion."

The Polish Sejm (Parliament) July 15 had adopted a law that (a) defined schools and "other educational activities" as "lay institutions" subject to government supervision and policy, and (b) gave the government the right to take over public properties, including churches, in the former German territories in western Poland. [See p. 122D-F3]

**Farm Seizures Decreed.** Polish CP First Secy. Wladislaw Gomulka June 27 announced a government plan to expropriate up to 850,000 acres of farm land—about 10% of Poland's

arable land. Gomulka explained at a meeting of the CP's Central Committee that 1.5% of all farms of 12 acres or more, officially classed as "deteriorating," would be rehabilitated by being collectivized. State and collective farms and agricultural circles (loose associations of private farmers who shared government-provided machinery and other facilities) would work the farms if their current owners could not do so efficiently, Gomulka said. (About 85% of Polish agriculture currently was privately owned as a result of the dissolution of collective farms that followed Stalin's death.) [See p. 27F2]

**U.S. Opens Steel Plant.** U.S. Amb. Jacob D. Beam dedicated a new steel galvanizing line at Poland's Lenin Steel Works in Nowa Huta July 12. The project's U.S.-made equipment had been financed by a U.S. $2½ million credit. [See p. 304F3]

### *Soviet Union*

**Tuva Republic Proclaimed.** Tass reported Oct. 10 that the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) had decreed the Tuva (formerly Tannu Tuva) autonomous region on the Siberian-Mongolian border to be an autonomous Soviet Republic. Tuva (1959 population: 172,000), formerly part of the Chinese empire, had been a Russian protectorate from 1912 until 1921. It was declared an independent republic in 1921 and remained under Soviet protection until incorporated into the USSR in 1944.

**Republics Replace Leaders.** Estonian Republic Premier Aleksei A. Myurisep Oct. 12 succeeded Iogan G. Eikhfeld as chairman of the Presidium of the Republic's Supreme Soviet. Eikhfeld had been named Estonian Academy of Sciences president. Estonian First Deputy Premier Valter I. Klauson succeeded Myurisep as premier.

Uzbek Republic government head Arif A. Alimov was dismissed Sept. 27 and replaced by Rakhmankul Kurbanov. [See p. 115B3]

**Lysenko Heads Farm Science.** Prof. Trofim D. Lysenko, 63, was reported Aug. 8 to have been elected president of the Soviet Academy of Agricultural Sciences. [See Vol. XIX, p. 24F2]

**U.S. Student Jailed as Spy.** Marvin William Makinen, 22, a U.S. Fulbright exchange scholar at West Berlin's Free University, was given an 8-year sentence by a Soviet military court in Kiev, Ukraine Sept. 5 for alleged espionage. Makinen, on a Soviet auto tour, had been arrested July 27 while "[photographing] a military objective." His captors said he had confessed. The U.S. State Department said in Washington Sept. 5 that Makinen was neither a spy nor in the service of the U.S. government. It derided "so-called confessions." [See pp. 33B1, 2B3]

**Submarine 'Spies' Warned.** Tass charged Aug. 28 that "foreign submarines" had been detected spying in Soviet waters. It warned that such vessels would be destroyed in the future. [See p. 18F2]

**Income Tax Cut.** A law abolishing income taxes for workers whose monthly earnings did not exceed 60 rubles (about $65) went into effect Oct. 1. Taxes on incomes of 61 to 70 rubles were reduced 40%. [See Vol. XX, p. 172F2]

**Yiddish Magazine Appears.** A bimonthly literary review called Sovietish Heimland (Soviet Homeland) appeared in Moscow Aug. 22 and thus became the first Yiddish-language periodical published in the USSR in 13 years. (Stalin in 1948 had ordered the closing of Yiddish publishing houses, newspapers and other Yiddish language institutions.) The magazine's editor, Yiddish poet Aaron Vergelis, said the decision to publish the review had been encouraged by Soviet Writers Union leaders, including Ilya Ehrenburg. The first issue totaled 25,000 copies. [See Vol. XIX, p. 71D2]

### *Spain*

**U.S. Pact Change Urged.** Generalissimo Francisco Franco called Oct. 1 for revision of the 1953 U.S.-Spanish treaty which granted the U.S. military bases in Spain. Franco aired his views in Burgos to a group of military officers who honored him on the 25th anniversary of his accession to power.

Franco said: The "training . . . and the perfecting of our [Spanish] armies, which received an efficacious stimulant, acquiring the then-most recent [U.S.] techniques . . . , have seemed . . . today devalued in the face of new advances"; "our agreements [therefore] need to be newly studied and renovated in order that they shall be equal to the new situation."

Franco spoke earlier Oct. 1 to a crowd of 50,000 persons at a review of U.S.-equipped Spanish soldiers. In his address, broadcast over radio and TV, Franco called his government a "3d solution" for Spain—between liberal-capitalism and communism. He justified Nazi Germany's aid to his armies during the Spanish Civil War as "a symbolic representation from the anti-Communist countries of Europe." Despite this aid Franco said it was "wrong to identify us [Spain] with certain régimes [Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy] as happened at the end of World War II." [See Vol. XX, pp. 236B2, 148C-E3]

**Franco Foes Unite.** The N.Y. Times reported July 22 that 8 Spanish non-Communist anti-Franco groups had merged into one organization dedicated to replace the Franco dictatorship with a democratic government, either monarchial or republican.

The new organization, the Union de Fuerzar Democraticas (Union of Democratic Forces), was formed during secret negotiations that had been started in France in Apr. 1960 by Spanish exile movement representatives and delegates from inside Spain. An agreement had been signed recently in Paris. The union included these groups: the Spanish Socialist Labor Party and its affiliated General Workers Union; the Democratic Christian Left; small regional parties of Basque and Catalan origin.

A 9-point union program was announced in a manifesto dated June 24 and issued later to foreign embassies and international agencies in Spain. It called for "total" opposition to the Franco régime by "whatever means are possible" short of collaboration with the Communists. [See p. 133D2]

### *Turkey*

**Elections.** Turkey's 4 major political parties agreed Oct. 23 to form a coalition civil government to replace the military junta after no party won a parliamentary majority in general elections held Oct. 15. Gen. Cemal Gursel, junta head, had announced Oct. 19 that he would seek the presidency of the 2d Republic to form a coalition régime.

Election results announced Oct. 21 (party leaders in parentheses): Assembly—People's Republican Party (ex-Pres. Ismet Inonu) 173 seats; Justice party (Gen. Ragip Gumuspala) 158; New Turkey party (Ekrem Alican) 65; Republican Peasants Nation party (Osman Bolukbasi) 54. Senate—People's Republican 36 seats; Justice 70; New Turkey 28; Republican Peasants Nation 16. [See p. 258F2]

### *West Germany*

**Globke Case Dropped.** The West German prosecutor in Bonn announced May 30 that his office had dropped a pre-trial investigation of Hans Globke, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's political aide, accused of preventing 10,000 Greek Jews from emigrating to Palestine during World War II. Dr. Max Merten, who had been Nazi administrator in Salonika, Greece, had made the charges against Globke in 1960 newspaper articles. The prosecutor called the charges false. [See p. 19D2]

**Himmler Property Seized.** The West Berlin Denazification Court May 10 confiscated SS commander Heinrich Himmler's remaining Berlin estate, valued at about 1,200 marks ($300). [See Vol. XIX, p. 266B1]

### *Other Foreign Events*

**Czechoslovakia.** Jaroslav Skacil, 3d secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, was ordered Oct. 4 to leave the U.S. on the ground that he was "no longer acceptable" to the U.S. government. Skacil's expulsion was in reprisal for the ouster from Czechoslovakia Sept. 28 of Robert W. Kent Jr., 32, 2d secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Prague. The Czech government had accused Kent of espionage, a charge denied by the U.S. State Department. [See p. 247B3]

**Ethiopia.** A balanced Ethiopian budget—alloting $115,940,000 for revenues and $116,000,000 for expenditures—was published by the government July 25 for the 1961-62 fiscal year, which had started July 1. $16 million was for the Defense Ministry, $8 million for education. (2 aviation loans totaling $23,350,000 were announced by the U.S. July 17.)

**Ghana.** The Information Ministry announced Oct. 10 that Ghana was sending 400 cadets to the USSR to be trained as officers and "will send more if . . . necessary." [See p. 365A-B2]

**Great Britain.** The first of 400 West German 84th Panzer Battalion soldiers who had been training at the Gilmartin, Wales tank range started for home Oct. 2. [See p. 340B3]

**Hungary.** The Hungarian Presidential Council (Praesidium)—headed by

Pres. Istvan Dobi—was reorganized to strengthen the Communist Party and government leadership, it was announced at the opening session of Parliament Oct. 7. Ex-State Min. Gyoergy Marosan succeeded Karoly Kiss as council vice president. Kiss replaced Istvan Christof as council secretary, and Christof became a full council member. 3 new council members were appointed: Trade unions president Janos Brutyo; Rozsoe Bognar; Jozsef Prieszol. They replaced: Janos Peter (appointed foreign minister Sept. 13); State Church Council Chrmn. Karoli Olt; Jozsef Harustya.

Parliament Oct. 7 elected Miklos Beresztocny to succeed the late Lajos Dinyes as vice president of Parliament. [See pp. 365C2, 172A-B1]

**Iran.** The government used police and soldiers to break up a riot by followers of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's National Front and the Communists in Teheran July 21.

The violence was precipitated by government refusal to permit front ceremonies to commemorate the 9th anniversary of the fall of Ahmad Ghavam's regime July 21, 1952. (Ghavam had succeeded Mossadegh as premier July 17, 1952 but was forced to ask Mossadegh to resume his premiership following 4 days of riots.) Police had started to round up National Front leaders July 20 to avert the July 21 demonstrations.

Iranian authorities charged that the Teheran riots had been incited by Persian language broadcasts of Moscow radio. The broadcasts had designated July 21 as "the day when the [Iranian] régime must fall. The people should rise against the régime on this day." [See p. 207F3]

**Jordan.** Voters Oct. 19 elected 20 candidates to the new 60-seat House of Representatives. 40 House members had been elected unopposed the previous week. [See p. 366G1]

**Mauritius.** A 2-step program for Mauritian self-government was proposed by British Colonial Secy. Iain Macleod July 7 at a Mauritian constitutional conference that had opened in London June 26. The first step provided for the legislature's majority party leader to become chief minister. The next step, after a general election, would provide for a council of ministers and for the chief minister to become premier. The Mauritian delegates, representing different parties, disagreed on the proposals. (Labor Min. Verrasamy Ringadoo headed the Mauritian delegation.)

**Switzerland.** Swiss Pres. Friedrich Wahlen became foreign minister July 4. He succeeded Max Petitpierre who had retired June 15. [See Vol. XX, p. 414C3]

**Tunisia.** Information Min. Mohammed Masmoudi was dismissed Oct. 7 and replaced by Tunisian state radio director Chaldy Klibi, who assumed the new cabinet post of information and culture minister. [See p. 288C1]

## ECONOMY

**Soviet Bloc.** Estimates of Soviet-bloc economic goals for 1980, prepared by the Institute for Scientific Research in Economics of the Soviet State Economic Council, were made public in Kommunist, official theoretical organ of the Soviet CP.

As reported by the N.Y. Times Oct. 1, the goals included: (1) Production of about 500 million metric tons of steel (compared with 36 million metric tons in 1950, 106 million tons in 1960 and an estimated 170 million tons in 1965); (2) output of about 5 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity (compared with 148 billion kwh. in 1950, 482 billion kwh. in 1960 and an estimated 1 trillion kwh. in 1965); (3) industrial production to increase from 36% of total world industrial output in 1960 to 66-2/3% in 1980; (4) agricultural output to increase by almost 4 times over 1961 totals. [See p. 315G3-316G2]

U.S. Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges said Sept. 29 that Soviet industrial output "is developing more rapidly than that of the U.S." but that the Soviet economy as a whole was 56% smaller in 1958 than that of the U.S. and would still be 54% smaller in 1965 and 52% smaller in 1970.

Addressing the Radio-TV News Directors Association convention in Washington, Hodges said: "By 1965, Soviet industrial output may be 50 to 60% of that of the U.S., and, by 1970, 60 to 75%"; the Russians were using this fastest-growing part of their economy in "an intensive trade drive" in the developing countries to "court and win over the neutralist governments of these countries"; USSR trade with the developing countries rose from $215 million in 1954 to $810 million in 1959; the Communist bloc accounted for more than 20% of the total 1960 trade of the UAR, Iceland, Guinea, Iran and Greece; the USSR accounted for more than 10% of the trade of Turkey, Finland, Iraq, Jordan, the Sudan, Cambodia and Uruguay. [See pp. 366D3-367C1]

**IMF Gets Stand-By Funds.** An agreement to provide $6 billion in "strong" European currencies as a "stand-by" fund for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was announced Sept. 20 at the annual meeting of the IMF, World Bank, International Development Association (IDA) and International Finance Corp., held in Vienna Sept. 18-22. IMF Managing Director Per Jacobsson told the conferees Sept. 18 that the fund was needed for possible capital movements, such as a "run" on a key currency.

The agreement, reached Sept. 17, was for (a) France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Sweden and possibly Austria to supply jointly more than $2 billion, (b) the U.S. to provide $2 billion, (c) Great Britain to give $1 billion and (d) Canada and Japan to contribute smaller amounts.

In an announcement of the agreement Sept. 20, French Finance Min. Wilfred Baumgartner stressed Sept. 20 that "each country should remain judge of the advisability of the use of its own currency" and have the automatic right to get its money back

**West European Boom.** The 18 nations of Western Europe were "now enjoying the highest standard of living in all their history" and "stand on the threshold of a period of still further growth that by 1970 will give them an estimated population of 320 million and a combined gross national product of $342 billion, an increase of 55% over 1955." This estimate and prediction were made in "Europe's Needs and Resources," a 1,198-page study published Oct. 30 by the 20th Century Fund. The 5-year study was directed by Dr. J. Frederic Dewhurst, who reported that: Western Europe's rate of economic progress since 1950 "has been better than anything the United States has achieved as far back as our records go"; nationalization in Western Europe was "in abeyance, having advanced little since the war"; "socialism is dying because capitalism has delivered the goods the Socialists promised"; there had been a virtual revolution in consumer attitudes as mass production, organization and installment-plan buying brought autos, refrigerators, TV sets and foreign travel within the financial reach of the average man; "perhaps just as important is the assurance provided by the welfare state."

(Dr. Daniel Lerner of MIT's Center for International Studies predicted in an address before the American Sociological Association in St. Louis Sept. 1 that Western Europe's next generation of leaders would try to amalgamate Western Europe into "a comprehensive supranational political community." His conclusions, based on 7 years of interviews with British, French and German leaders: Elderly men currently ruled in Western Europe, "but in the next few years" power would be inherited by "new leaders [who] feel firmly convinced that they must either stand together or deteriorate separately.") [See pp. 269B1-270F2]

## Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 28

| | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FINANCE:** | | | |
| **U.S. Treasury—** | | | |
| Monetary gold stocks | *$17,302 | *$17,336 | *$18,552 |
| Currency circulation | *$32,849 | *$33,010 | *$32,120 |
| **Banks—** | | | |
| Com'l & ind'l loans§ | *[a]$31,979 | *$31,843 | *$31,740 |
| Agricultural loans§ | *[a]$1,189 | *$1,180 | *$1,094 |
| N.Y. bank clearings | $14,273,426,509 | $17,690,479,788 | $15,407,366,426 |
| England note circulation | *£2,300.372 | *£2,305.406 | . . . . |
| **N.Y. Stock Exchange—** | | | |
| Stock sales (shares) | 16,990,958 | 16,801,760 | 15,862,940 |
| Stock avgs. (100 shares)** | 262.11 | 263.02 | 216.28 |
| Bond sales (par value) | $28,898,000 | $28,550,400 | $29,981,000 |
| Bond avgs. (30 bonds)** | 86.52 | 86.43 | 86.01 |
| **INDUSTRY:** | | | |
| Auto output (cars & trucks)† | 184,899 | 167,523 | 167,966 |
| Crude oil (bbl. daily) | [b]7,118,460 | 7,152,710 | 6,771,010 |
| Soft-coal output (tons) | [c]8,850,000 | 8,595,000 | 8,692,000 |
| Electric output (kwh.) | *[b]15,162 | *15,125 | *14,191 |
| Carloadings (cars) | [b]650,775 | 642,172 | 637,573 |
| | **Sept.** | **Aug.** | **Sept. 1960** |
| Ind'l output§[f] | 112 | 113 | 107 |
| Steel output (tons) | 8,915,257 | 8,660,527 | 6,458,421 |
| **PRICES:** | **This Week** | **Last Week** | **Year Ago** |
| Wheat (bu.) | $2.46⅝ | $2.46 | $2.39¾ |
| Corn (bu.) | $1.38⅜ | $1.40½ | $1.32¾ |
| Cotton (lb.) | $.3565 | $.3565 | $.32¼ |
| Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e] | $66.44 | $66.44 | $66.41 |
| Wholesale food index‡ | [d]$5.90 | $5.94 | $6.01 |
| Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶ | [d]118.6 | 118.6 | 119.0 |
| **BUSINESS:** | | | |
| Dept. stores sales§¶ | [b]163 | 156 | 157 |
| Failures (Oct. 19)‡ | 398 | 341 | 270 |

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Oct. 18 [b]Oct. 21 [c]Oct. 14 [d]Oct. 24 [e]Iron Age [f]1957=100

immediately in time of its own financial need. He added the safeguard Sept. 21 that the money would not be used to perpetuate a country's "fundamentally weak" condition or to "feed an engine of inflation."

(Eugene R. Black, World Bank and IDA president, told the conferees Sept. 19 that IDA's resources in usable currencies totaled less than $800 million, a sum he called insufficient to finance sound development projects of underdeveloped countries.) [See Vol. XX, p. 476G1-B2]

**International Stock Exchange.** The formation of a 10-nation stock exchange, the Fédération Internationale de Bourses de Valuers, was announced in London Oct. 13 after a 2-day meeting of delegates sponsored by the London Exchange.

Founder members: exchanges of London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Italy, Paris, Vienna, the Association of German Stock Exchanges and the Association of Swiss Stock Exchanges. Pierre Sellier of Syndic de la Compagnie des Agents de Paris was elected president. [See Vol. XX, p. 362D3]

**Aluminum Price Cut.** The Aluminum Co. of America cut the price of primary aluminum ingot from 26¢ a pound to 24¢, effective Sept. 25. The reduction, made because of "foreign competition, both Canadian and European," was the industry's first price change in the product since the Dec. 1959 increase of 1.3¢ a pound. The last decrease, from 26¢ a pound to 24¢, occurred in Apr. 1958. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Sept. 25 announced a 2¢ cut in its ingot price. Reynolds Metals Co. made a similar announcement.

**Empire State Building Sold.** Empire State Associates, an investor group headed by N.Y. lawyer Lawrence A. Wien, bought the Empire State Building in N.Y. City Aug. 22 from the Empire State Building Corp., headed by Chicago financier Henry Crown. The price was $65 million, a record for any single building. The 102-story structure, opened in May 1931, was built at a cost of $40,948,000 by a group headed by the late Alfred E. Smith and the late John J. Raskob. The Crown interests bought the building in 1951 for $51 million; the Prudential Insurance Co. of America simultaneously bought the land on which the building stands for $17 million. It was disclosed Aug. 23 that Prudential was to become owner of the building under a sale and leaseback arrangement after Wien's contract became effective Dec. 27. [See Vol. XI, p. 191E]

**Birrell & 3 Indicted.** A federal grand jury in New York Sept. 8 indicted fugitive financier Lowell M. Birrell, Stewart B. Hopps (a Belvedere, Calif. insurance man), Mrs. Loretto C. Chooljian (or Lindhauer) of Mineola, N.Y. (secretary to Hopps) and Louis Kovel (a Roosevelt, N.Y. tax consultant) on charges of evading almost $1½ million in income taxes.

The 4-count indictment charged that (a) Birrell, Kovel and Mrs. Chooljian conspired in the filing of false 1954 and 1955 income tax returns for Hopps and a false 1954 corporate return for the Atlantic Brokerage Corp., a Nevada firm controlled by Hopps; (b) the 4 conspired to hide the evasion of taxes on Hopps' personal return for 1953 and his firm's returns for 1952 and 1953. Taxes paid on the 6 returns totaled $8,923.88, but the taxes due were $1,423,906.38, the complaint charged. According to the complaint, the plan was worked by having Hopps and Birrell gain control of several firms, withdraw more than $2 million from the firms and conceal the withdrawals by means of false documents and records. The firms they controlled included the Equitable Plan Co. of California (Los Angeles), Inland Empire Insurance Co. (Salt Lake City) and Central Standard Insurance Co. (Sioux Falls, S.D.). [See p. 284A2]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

**Aging Halted in Chicks.** The Monsanto Chemical Co. reported Oct. 27 that by altering the amino acid balance in the diets of baby chicks and mice, it had arrested their aging processes and extended their life spans. The National Institutes of Health joined Monsanto in research toward the possible application of the discovery for human beings.

Carroll A. Hochwalt, a Monsanto vice president, said Monsanto biochemists had been able to "suspend" the physiological development of week-old chicks for 6-9 months and of newly-weaned mice for about a year. Then they were "triggered" back to normal growth and behavior. The life spans of the chicks and mice were extended by the amount of time their maturation was postponed, he added. He stressed that the experiments were "unsuccessful with older chickens."

**Sabin Vaccine Licensed.** The U.S. Public Health Service announced Aug. 17 that it had licensed the manufacture of one Sabin live-virus oral vaccine produced by Pfizer, Ltd. of Sandwich, Eng. for marketing in the U.S. by Chas. Pfizer & Co. of New York. The vaccine, developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin of Cincinnati, provided immunity against Type I polio virus, the one responsible for 60-70% of all paralytic polio cases in the U.S. in recent years. Licenses for live virus oral vaccines against Types II and III were still pending, Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry said. He stressed "that vaccinations continue with the Salk vaccine, which is the only weapon we have today to provide protection against all 3 types of polio." [See p. 268B1-A2]

(Cutter Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif. was ordered by a Superior Court jury in Los Angeles June 26 to pay $675,000 to Brian May, 11, of Pacific Palisades, Calif. and his mother because the child had suffered polio after having been inoculated in 1955 with Salk vaccine produced by Cutter.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 42B3]

**Syphilis Cases Up.** The U.S. Public Health service named a 5-man task force July 30 to study the increase in syphilis cases in the U.S. and to make recommendations requested by the House Appropriations Committee. 19,000 new cases of syphilis were reported in fiscal year 1961. This was 50% more than in fiscal 1960. A record low total of 6,250 early cases had been reported in 1957. [See Vol. XVII, p. 383D1]

**'World' Started.** World, a weekly national newspaper published in Washington, went on sale Oct. 12 in about 100 U.S. cities. Publisher: Willard W. Garvey, Wichita, Kan., who said he was prepared to absorb losses for 5 years. Editor: Ralph de Toledano.

**Coronet Suspends.** Esquire, Inc., owner of Coronet magazine, ended publication of the magazine with its October issue. The 25-year-old monthly, which had 2,310,000 subscribers and sold 810,000 copies on newsstands, had lost money for 2 years because of decreases in advertising linage.

**British Authors Honored.** The Royal Society of Literature in London May 10 named these 5 authors as the first Companions of Literature for exceptional distinction in English letters: Sir Winston Churchill, Somerset Maugham, E. M. Forster, Dr. G. M. Trevelyan and John Masefield. A new honor, it was to be limited to no more than 10 living authors.

## EDUCATION

**Reading Instruction Scored.** 7 specialists charged in a series of reports published Oct. 30 that as a result of the "whole-word" or "look-say" method of reading instruction used in U.S. schools for 30 years, 35% of U.S. youths were seriously retarded in reading and an additional 40% read slower than they would if taught by "a proper phonic method." The specialists linked reading disabilities with increased delinquency and student maladjustment.

The reports, entitled "Tomorrow's Illiterates: The State of Reading Instruction Today," were sponsored by the Council for Basic Education, published by Little, Brown & Co. and edited by Dr. Charles C. Walcutt, Queens College (N.Y.) English professor, who said that currently a successful 9-year-old reader "knows" or recognizes 1,342 words at the end of grade 3. Such child would read twice as many words at the end of the first grade if taught by the phonic method, he asserted.

The 6 other specialists contributing to the book: Glenn McCracken, director of New Castle, Pa. Reading Experiment; Helen R. Lowe of Glens Falls, N.Y.; Dr. Melitta Schnideberg, director of clinical services of the Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders; John C. Daniels and Hunter Diack of the University of Nottingham Institute of Education in Great Britain; Mrs. Hildred Rawson, reading therapist in the Provincial Department of Public Health at MacNeil Clinic, Canada.

**Foreign Students.** The Institute of International Education reported June 27 that the number of foreign persons studying, teaching or training in American institutions totaled a record 69,683 in 1960.

The figure included (a) 53,107 students from 143 countries enrolled in 1,666 U.S. colleges and universities during the 1959-60 school year, up 10% from 1959-60, (b) 26,632 undergraduate students, (c) 2,831 African students, up 44% from 1959-60 enrollment, (d) 3,636 advanced scholars affiliated with 304 U.S. institutions, (e) 9,935 doctors training in U.S. hospitals, up 5% from 1959, (f) 3,005 industrial trainees. [See Vol. XX, p. 486C-D3]

(There were 15,306 U.S. students enrolled in 540 institutions in 63 foreign countries, according to the report. This represented a 12% gain over 1959 enrollment. France led with the largest number of U.S. students, 2,420. Canada, Mexico, Germany and Great Britain followed.)

The completion of plans for scholarships for 600 African students at 150

leading colleges and universities in 34 U.S. states and the District of Columbia during the next 2 school years was announced in New York May 28. The program, an outgrowth of a 1960 pilot project to educate 24 Nigerian students, was a cooperative venture. Each institution provided the full tuition and fees, the U.S. International Cooperation Administration paid the students' living costs, and the students' governments financed travel expenses. The program was administered by the African-American Institute and U.S. foundations. (A $100,000 grant had already been made by the Carnegie Corp. of N.Y.) [See Vol. XX, p. 486C-D3]

**Teachers Meet.** The American Federation of Teachers, holding its 45th annual convention in Philadelphia, voted Aug. 17 (a) to urge local school systems to aid culturally-underprivileged children, (b) to back reductions in the size of classes which, according to a report made at an earlier session, had more than 25 students in 88% of the 120,304 elementary and high school classes surveyed, (c) to urge Congressional support of FCC efforts to improve TV and radio programming. [See Vol. XVII, p. 279A-D2]

**Educational TV.** The first intercontinental conference on educational TV met at Purdue University (Lafayette, Ind.) Oct. 9-18 with representatives of 43 nations participating. The conference had been planned by UNESCO and Dr. R. M. Whaley, vice president of Wayne State University (Mich.).

The FCC Oct. 25 approved the sale of station WNTA-TV (Channel 13) in Newark, N.J. to Educational Television for the Metropolitan Area, Inc. for operation as a non-commercial, educational TV outlet. The educational group had signed a contract, expiring Dec. 1, to pay $6,200,000 for the station. The FCC decision was denounced Oct. 25 by N.J. Gov. Robert B. Meyner, who said he was not against educational TV but against depriving New Jersey of its one TV station. Meyner had led a campaign against the sale. The FCC rejected Meyner's opposition on the grounds that ultra high frequency channels have "lain unused" in New Jersey and that very high frequency stations in neighboring states "have a duty to serve to some extent the needs of their New Jersey viewing audiences."

## RELIGION

**Orthodox Churches Meet.** The pan-Orthodox conference of the 12 major Eastern Orthodox Churches met in Rhodes, Greece Sept. 24-30. It was the first such meeting since 1787. The conference of about 65 delegates concluded Sept. 30 with the release of a message to the estimated 180 million Orthodox church members throughout the world. The message reaffirmed the unity and brotherhood of Orthodox churches.

Archbishop Nicodemus, head of the Russian Orthodox Church delegation, asserted Sept. 24 that "the enslavement of the church by the state" and "nationalism" were "shortcomings" of Orthodoxy.

The conference Sept. 29 unanimously approved a list of theological, ecclesiastical and social subjects to be debated later at an Ecumenical Pro-Synod. The pan-Orthodox conference was the first of 3 steps leading to an Ecumenical Council. [See Vol. XX, p. 155C1]

**Episcopalians.** A pastoral letter urging the reunion of Christendom was issued by the 190-member House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the conclusion of the church's 60th triennial general convention, held in Detroit Sept. 17-29. The letter praised the "many-sided cooperation" with the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches but said the Roman Catholic absence from the world body was a "grievous limitation" of its ecumenical scope.

The House of Bishops and the 670-member House of Deputies voted to bring the 3½ million-member Protestant Episcopal Church into full communion with the 3 million-member Philippine Independent Church, the 850-member Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church and the 1,200-member Lusitanian Church of Portugal. They approved future recognition of a new 83,000-member Church of Lanka in Ceylon. The convention agreed Sept. 20 to "explore the possibilities" of a merger with the United Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ. (The latter proposal, suggested in Dec. 1960 by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., was assailed Sept. 10 by Canon Albert J. duBois, executive director of the American Church Union, which represented the Anglo-Catholic or "high church" wing of Episcopalianism. In a sermon delivered in Brooklyn, duBois said the proposal "looks toward the disappearance of the Episcopal Church as we know it.") [See p. 259C3-D3; Vol. XX, 451B-D3]

Many bishops Sept. 26 supported Bishop James A. Pike of California in his description of the virgin birth and other biblical events as "myths." Bishop Albert Rhett Stuart of Georgia said "myth" was a professional term. It was explained that as Pike used the term, "myth" meant "an eternal truth stated in story form." [See p. 60D-G3]

The convention Sept. 28 gave the church's first official sanction of "artificial" methods of birth control when used in "obedience to all the duties of marriage." It adopted a resolution opposing racial prejudice and segregation as "inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ." [See pp. 276C2, 96E2-E3]

**Lutherans.** The National Lutheran Council reported July 23 that North American Lutheran church membership had risen from 8,313,848 in 1959 to 8,456,863 (8,188,289 in the U.S., 268,574 in Canada) in 1960. The highest gain was 57% in the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. [See Vol. XX, p. 291B-C3]

The Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the Lutheran World Federation, said in Warsaw June 27 that the efforts of Pope John XXIII toward Christian unity had resulted in "a climate of greater friendliness among the Christian churches than existed before." The federation's executive committee met in Warsaw June 27; this was its first meeting in East Europe. [See Vol. XX, p. 451D2-A3]

## SPORTS

**Round-Trip Channel Swim.** Antonio Abertando, 42, of Argentina became the first man to swim the English Channel nonstop both ways Sept. 21-22. Abertando swam from Dover, England to Wissant, France and back to Dover after spending only 4 minutes ashore. He was in the water more than 43 hours, longer than any other channel swimmer. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 264F2]

**Baseball.** The N.Y. Mets and the Houston Colts, scheduled to start National League play in 1962, purchased 22 and 23 players, respectively, Oct. 10 in Cincinnati from a 136-player pool made available by the 8 other NL teams. Purchase price totals: Mets $1,800,000, Colts $1,850,000. [See pp. 368E1, 172F1]

Ex-N.Y. Yankees manager Casey Stengel, 71, signed a one-year contract Sept. 29 to manage the Mets. [See Vol. XX, p. 364E1] . . . Jimmy Dykes was dismissed as Cleveland manager Oct. 1. He was replaced Oct. 2 by Cleveland coach Mel McGaha, 35. [See Vol. XX, p. 276D1] . . . Billy Hitchcock signed a one-year contract to manage Baltimore (reported Oct. 10). [See p. 368E1]

**Golf.** Dave Hill, 24, of Denver won the $30,000 Denver Open Sept. 10, for $3,500.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Hurricane Carla.** Hurricane Carla, described as the fiercest hurricane in 61 years, struck the Texas coast Sept. 11. Tornadoes and floods that followed in the storm's wake killed at least 39 persons in Texas, Louisiana, Kansas and Missouri by Sept. 14. 500,000 Texas coastal residents had been moved inland before the storm arrived. [See Vol. XX p. 316E2]

**Typhoon Nancy.** Typhoon Nancy struck central Japan Sept. 17, caused 185 deaths and made 137,000 persons homeless. [See Vol. XX, p. 308B2]

**Holiday Accidents.** 539 persons died in accidents in the U.S. during the Sept. 4 Labor Day weekend (6 p.m. Sept. 1 to midnight Sept. 4), the AP reported Sept. 5. Auto accidents accounted for 384 deaths.

924 persons died in accidents in the U.S. during the July 4 weekend (6 p.m. July 1 to midnight July 4), the National Safety Council reported July 6. Auto accidents caused a record 509 deaths. [See Vol. XX, pp. 308A2, 240F3]

**Rees Sentenced.** Melvin Davis Rees Jr. of Hyatsville, Md. was convicted in Spotsylvania, Va. Sept. 28 of murdering Carroll Vernon Jackson in Jan. 1959. The jury directed that he be executed. Rees had been sentenced in Baltimore Apr. 5 to life in prison for murdering Jackson's wife and their daughter Susan, 5. Rees faced trial for the slaying of the Jacksons' 2d child, Janet, one, and of Mrs.